

The Hongkong Telegraph.

No. 342.

FRIDAY, MARCH 2, 1883.

SIX DOLLARS PER QUARTER.

For Sale.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

RACE SADDLES.

JOCKEY WHIPS.

PONY HARNESS.

RACING SCARVES.

HATS, IN NEWEST SHADES.

KID GLOVES.

FRENCH SHOES AND BOOTS.

LATEST HOSIERY AND SHIRTS.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Hongkong, 15th February, 1883. [296]

Insurances.

YANGTSE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

CAPITAL (Fully Paid-up).....Tls. 420,000.00
PERMANENT RESERVE.....Tls. 230,000.00
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND.....Tls. 290,553.95

TOTAL CAPITAL and Accumulations, 8th May, 1882.....Tls. 940,553.95

DIRECTORS.

H. DE C. FORBES, Esq., Chairman.
J. H. PINCKVOSS, Esq., Wm. MEYERINK, Esq.,
A. J. M. INVERARITY, Esq., G. H. WHEELER, Esq.

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.

Messrs. RUSSELL & Co., Secretaries.

LONDON BRANCH.

Messrs. BARING BROTHERS & Co., Bankers.

RICHARD BLACKWELL, Esq., Agent.

68 and 69, Cornhill, E.C.

POLICIES granted on MARINE RISKS to all parts of the World.

Subject to a charge of 12 per cent. for interest on Shareholders' Capital, all the Profits of the UNDERWRITING BUSINESS are annually distributed among all Contributors of Business (whether Shareholders or not) in proportion to the premium paid by them.

RUSSELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 23rd January, 1883. [83]

THE Undersigned have been appointed AGENTS to the NEW YORK BOARD of UNDERWRITERS.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & CO.

Hongkong, 15th June, 1881.

RECORD OF AMERICAN AND FOREIGN SHIPPING.

Agents.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

Hongkong, 15th June, 1881. [457]

NOTICE.

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

(CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED.....\$1,000,000.)

The above Company is prepared to accept MARINE RISKS at CURRENT RATES on GOODS, &c. Policies granted to all Parts of the world payable at any of its Agencies.

WOO LIN YUEN Secretary.

HEAD OFFICE, No. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD WEST.

Hongkong, 1st February, 1882. [106]

GENERAL NOTICE.

THE ON TAI INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED).

CAPITAL TAELS 600,000, EQUAL \$333,333.33.

RESERVE FUND.....\$70,854.27.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

LEE SING, Esq., LEE YAT LAU, Esq.,

LO YEOK MOON, Esq., CHU CHIK NUNG, Esq.

MANAGER—HO AMEL.

MARINE RISKS on GOODS, &c., taken at CURRENT RATES to all parts of the world.

HEAD OFFICE, 8 & 9, PRAYA WEST.

Hongkong, 1st September, 1882. [601]

Intimations.

J. M. GUEDES.

HOUSE AND LAND BROKER, AUCTIONEER, AND COMMISSION AGENT.

No. 33, WELLINGTON STREET, HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 23rd January, 1882. [5]

F. D. GUEDES.

WINE MERCHANT AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT.

No. 5, D'AGUIAR STREET.

HAS always on hand a large assortment of CHOICE WINES of the best quality, at Moderate Prices.

Hongkong, 2nd October, 1882. [66]

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION OF VALUABLE PROPERTY IN QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY,

the 14th day of March, 1883, at 3 P.M., on the Premises,—

LOT 1.—The HOUSES Nos. 38 and 40, in Queen's Road Central and Stanley Street, (at present occupied by Messrs. GAUFF & Co. and Messrs. MOODY & Co.) measuring 6,167 square feet. Yearly Crown Rent \$22.11.11.

LOT 2.—The HOUSES Nos. 42 and 44, (occupied by Messrs. MARTY, ULLMANN, and Messrs. RAYNAL & Co.) in Queen's Road and Stanley Street, measuring 4,373 square feet. Yearly Crown Rent \$17.16.14. Registered in the Land Office as INLAND LOT No. 6. For Particulars and Conditions of Sale, Apply to

J. M. GUEDES, Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 1st March, 1883. [167]

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

THE INTEREST AND RESPONSIBILITY OF Mr. HENRY LISTON DALRYMPLE and Mr. JOHN GORDON TALBOT HASSELL in Our Firm has Cess'd and is Closed in Hongkong from This Date, Mr. DALRYMPLE being Authorized to Sign "In Liquidation in Hongkong."

BIRLEY & Co.

1st March, 1883.

MR. KENNETH DOUGLAS ADAMS and Mr. JAMES LYON PLAYFAIR SANDERSON are This Day admitted PARTNERS in Our Firms at Canton and Foochow.

BIRLEY & Co.

1st March, 1883.

MR. HENRY LISTON DALRYMPLE, Acts as Correspondent of Messrs. BIRLEY & Co. here, and has commenced Business under the style of

BIRLEY, DALRYMPLE & Co.

Hongkong, 1st March, 1883. [169]

To be Let.

TO LET, WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.

THREE TOP FLATS of HOUSES, Nos. 2, 3, and 4, and A GRANITE GODOWN in the BLUE BUILDINGS, PRAYA EAST.

Apply to

J. M. GUEDES.

Hongkong, 1st March, 1883. [166]

TO LET.

A TWO STOREY HOUSE (6 Rooms) in Mosque Junction. The above has Gas and Water laid on and immediate possession can be had.

For Particulars apply to

D. NOWROJEE, Hongkong Hotel.

Hongkong, 27th November, 1882. [18]

TO LET.

NO. 4, OLD BAILLY STREET, No. 6, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, lately occupied by PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

No. 9, SEYMOUR TERRACE.

No. 25A, PRAYA CENTRAL.

No. 10, HOLLYWOOD ROAD.

Apply to

DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.

Hongkong, 10th February, 1883. [7]

Intimations.

THE HONGKONG HOTEL.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED, ARE NOW PREPARED TO RECEIVE OFFERS FROM SUITABLE PERSONS FOR A FIVE OR TEN YEARS LEASE OF THE HONGKONG HOTEL AND FURNITURE COMPLETE.

This well known HOTEL is situated in the Queen's Road, Hongkong, within a few yards of the principal landing place in the Colony. It is a large and commodious building, replete with every modern improvement and convenience. It contains an ELEGANT AND SPACIOUS BAR, A LARGE BILLIARD ROOM, READING ROOM, A DINING HALL to accommodate 170 Persons, FIFTY TWO BED ROOMS, TWO CAPITAL BOWLING ALLEYS, together with all the other necessities of a well appointed Hotel.

It is the only First Class Hotel in the Colony, and is always patronised by a number of permanent boarders, consisting principally of Government Officials, Military and Naval Officers and their Families, &c.

It is at present under a Lease to Messrs. DORABJI and HING-KEE, which lease expires on the 15th October, 1883.

Applications to be addressed to—THE CHAIRMAN, THE HONGKONG HOTEL CO. LIMITED, HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 2nd January, 1883. [34]

STAG HOTEL, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

GOOD ACCOMMODATION FOR VISITORS.

English & American Billiards.

Thurs. at One o'clock, Dinner at 7 o'clock.

This HOTEL is centrally situated and within easy distance of the principal landing places.

475

COOK, Proprietor.

Intimations.

"NOVELTY STORE." MARINE HOUSE, QUEEN'S ROAD.

JUST RECEIVED.

THE FOLLOWING MUSIC EX STEAMSHIP

"GLENEAGLES."

Les Sirenes—Valse, by E. Waldteufel.
My Queen—Valse, by E. Waldteufel.
Messenger of Love—Valse, by C. Coote Jnr.
Dolores Valse—by E. Waldteufel.
Officers' Valse—by C. Coote Jnr.

ALSO THE FOLLOWING ROYAL EDITIONS OF OPERAS, WITH VOCAL AND PIANOFORTE SCORES, IN ENGLISH AND ITALIAN.
Lucia di Lammermoor—by Donizetti.
Don Pasquale—by Donizetti.
Lucrina Borgin—by Donizetti.
Gli Ugonotti—by Meyerbeer.
La Favorita—by Donizetti.
L'Elisir d'Amore—by Donizetti.
Masaniello—by Auber.
La Sonnambula—by Bellini.
Norma—by Bellini.
Il Barbiere—by Rossini.
I Puritani—by Bellini.

Le Premier Pas—Polka, by C. Coote Jnr.
Trial by Jury—by A. Sullivan.
H.M.S. Pinafore—by A. Sullivan.
Ever of Thee—Song, by Foley Hall.

S. MEYERS, MANAGER.

Hongkong, 14th February, 1883. [28]

KELLY & WALSH.

THE LAST FRENCH AND AMERICAN MAILES BRING HOME DATES OF THE FIRST WEEK IN JANUARY. WE ARE IN A POSITION TO SUPPLY AT ONCE THE FOLLOWING PERIODICALS, ENABLING SUBSCRIBERS TO COMMENCE IN NEARLY ALL CASES, FROM THE FIRST NUMBER OF A NEW VOLUME.

LONDON AND CHINA EXPRESS. ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS. THE OVEN. FAMILY HERALD. LA VIE PARISIENNE. MARINE ENGINEER. YOUNG LADIES JOURNAL. HARPERS WEEKLY. WEEKLY EDITION OF THE TIMES.

KELLY & WALSH are Sole Agents for the LONDON AND CHINA EXPRESS. It gives a General Summary of the week's events at home and abroad; but its special mission is to furnish the latest and best information respecting all subjects of interest to residents in China and the Far East. It makes a specialty of Commercial and Shipping Reports compiled from the most reliable sources, and each number contains one or more thoughtful leading articles of local interest. The Subscription is \$15 per Annum—Specimen Copies will be sent on application.

TRUTH. PUCK (AMERICAN). SAN FRANCISCO BULLETIN. SAN FRANCISCO ALTA. THE CENTURY (SCRIBNER'S). GRAPHIC. HARPER'S BAZAAR. HARPER'S MONTHLY. WORLD OF FASHION.

FOR 1883. Containing Canton Tide Tables for every day in the year, with data for calculating the Time of High Water at all Ports on the Coast of China, Siam, and Japan. Peak and International Code Signals, List of Lights, Buoys and Beacons on the Coast of China, Tidal Constants, Hongkong Fire Signals, Distance Tables to Japan, Shanghai, Coast Ports and the principal places trading with the Colony. Longitude in Time of various prominent points, Dimensions of Hongkong Docks, and a mass of information specially useful for Captains, Pilots and all engaged in Shipping. For Sale by Messrs. FALCONER & Co., Mr. JOHN NOBLE, Messrs. C. J. GAUFF & Co., Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., and at the PUBLISHERS.

KELLY & WALSH—HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 14th February, 1883. [539]

JUST PUBLISHED—PRICE \$1.50.

THE HONGKONG NAUTICAL POCKET BOOK

FOR 1883. Containing Canton Tide Tables for every day in the year, with data for calculating the Time of High Water at all Ports on the Coast of China, Siam, and Japan. Peak and International Code Signals, List of Lights, Buoys and Beacons on the Coast of China, Tidal Constants, Hongkong Fire Signals, Distance Tables to Japan, Shanghai, Coast Ports and the principal places trading with the Colony. Longitude in Time of various prominent points, Dimensions of Hongkong Docks, and a mass of information specially useful for Captains, Pilots and all engaged in Shipping. For Sale by Messrs. FALCONER & Co., Mr. JOHN NOBLE, Messrs. C. J. GAUFF & Co., Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., and at the PUBLISHERS.

KELLY & WALSH—HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 14th February, 1883. [539]

SAYLE & CO.'S SHOWROOMS.

ARE SHOWING.

WITH A VIEW TO REDUCING OUR STOCK TO MAKE ROOM FOR NEW GOODS

WE ARE OFFERING FOR ONE WEEK ONLY.

FANCY CHECKED DRESS MATERIALS.....@ 15c. PER YARD USUAL PRICE 25c.
INVISIBLE CHECKED Do.....@ 15c. do. do. 25c.
POMPADOUR DELAINES Do.....@ 20c. do. do. 30c.
ROUGH & READY SERGES Do.....@ 20c. do. do. 30c.
CHECKED MOHAIRS Do.....@ 30c. do. do. 45c.
TERRA COTTA & OTHER STRIPED SATINETTES.....@ 50c. do. do. 75c.
FANCY VELVETEENS.....@ 35c. do. do. 50c.

ALSO.....@ \$1.25 PER PAIR do. \$2.50.
LADIES SHOES.....@ \$1.50 do. do. \$2.50.
LADIES SHOES.....@ \$1.75 do. do. \$2.82.

N.B.—JUST OPENED A CASE OF ATKINSON'S SCENTS.

A LIBERAL DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

SAYLE & CO.

VICTORIA EXCHANGE, HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 6th February, 1883. [659]

W. BREWER.

HAS JUST RECEIVED EX "OCEANIC."

Herbert Spencer's Works Complete. Stanley's Jewish Church. Grey's Enigmas of Life. Grey's Creed of Christendom. Lecky's History of Moral. Warren's Household Physician. Bryant and Stratton's Book-keeping. Lubbock's History of Civilisation. Dana's Manual of Mineralogy. National Religion by the Author of Ecco Homo. KINNEY BROS CIGARETTES; SWEET CAPORAL AND OTHER BRANDS. THE AUTOPHONE is the instrument that all can play and all the newest music of the day. THE BEATY "BEETHOVEN" ORGANS with 20 Stops; Magnificent Instruments; Very Cheap. The finest collection of PHOTOGRAPHS ever shown in the East, real works of Art which should be early inspected. An entirely new collection of elegantly designed PHOTOGRAPH FRAMES for gentlemen and ordinary sized Photos. The Statuary Panels and other Fine Art Goods. The New Cigar Lighter! Mackinnon Pens! Zola's Novels! Reynolds' Novels! Spoodendyke's Popular Medical Books!

W. BREWER, QUEEN'S ROAD.

Hongkong, 26th February, 1883. [203]

For Sale.

D. K. GRIFFITH.

MANUFACTURER OF THE LONDON AERATED WATERS.

7, BEACONFIELD ARCADE, (Opposite the City Hall)

Having Purchased the entire Machinery of the late Mr. E. CHASTEL'S SODA WATER FACTORY is now prepared to execute the largest orders for every description of Aerated Waters with promptness and despatch.

SUPERIOR QUALITY. I. S. C. V. A. R. N. T. E. D. Consumers are invited to try these carefully manufactured

SPARKLING WATERS. THREE DOZEN FOR ONE DOLLAR. All Orders and Communications should be addressed to The Factory.

7, BEACONFIELD ARCADE. Hongkong, 11th April, 1882. [49]

For Sale.

G. FALCONER & CO.

WATCH AND CHRONOMETER MANUFACTURERS

JEWELLERS

NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS.

CHARTS AND BOOKS.

No. 45, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL. [134]

WILLIAM SCHMIDT & CO.

GUNMAKERS & AMMUNITION DEALERS.

7, BEACONFIELD ARCADE.

Arms Ammunitions and Requisites of every description.

Arms Repaired, Cleaned, or Converted at moderate charges.

Spotting Guns and Ammunition always on hand.

Hongkong, 11th April, 1882. [60]

Amusements.

HONGKONG CHORAL SOCIETY.

THE MEMBERS WILL PERFORM BARNETT'S CANTATA "THE ANCIENT MARINER,"

IN ST. ANDREW'S HALL: CITY HALL

ON WEDNESDAY, THE 7TH MARCH, AT NINE P.M.

Members of the String Band of the Buffs will (by kind permission) compose the Orchestra.

TICKETS—(Price 2s Each) may be obtained at Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.'s after 11 A.M., on THURSDAY, March 1st, (and at the Door of the Hall on the Night of Performance) where a plan of Seats may be seen, and books of the words purchased by Ticket Holders at 20 Cents per Copy.

R. G. ALFORD, Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, 26th February, 1883. [158]

Intimations.

INTIMATION.

SIGNOR ANTONIO CATTANEO, of the CONSERVATOIRE DE BERGAMO and late of the ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY has the honor to inform the community that he has arranged to remain in Hongkong, and will give lessons in Music, Singing and the Piano-forte.

CHARGES STRICTLY MODERATE. Address—Messrs. KELLY & WALSH, Queen's Road.

Hongkong, 1st March, 1883. [168]

WANTED.

A SITUATION as CLERK, BOOK-KEEPER, or GENERAL ASSISTANT, by a young man who has had ten years experience in China and Japan. Speaks French, English, German, Italian and Japanese. Moderate Salary required. First-class references.

Apply to B. C. A., care of Hongkong Telegraph Office. Hongkong, 13th February, 1883. [139]

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will be held in the Offices of the Company, No. 14, PRAYA, CENTRAL, on WEDNESDAY, the 7th March, at THREE O'CLOCK P.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors and a Statement of Accounts to 31st December, 1882.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 22nd instant to the 7th proximo inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors, D. GILLIES, Secretary.

Hongkong, 15th February, 1883. [143]

MR. MOORE begs to recommend his GOGO SHAMPOO WASH.

to the public as unrivalled by any preparation ever produced for promoting the growth of the hair. The basis of this compound is made of soap root; the natives of the Philippine Islands never use anything else for washing their hair; they are never found bald, and it is quite common to see the females with hair from 5 to 6 feet long. By constantly using this Shampoo Wash as directed, you will NEVER BE BALD.

The proprietor offers the Wash to the public entirely confident that by its restorative properties it will without fail arrest decaying hair. It completely eradicates scurf, dandruff, and cures all diseases of the scalp. It does not contain any poisonous drugs. By its cooling properties it allays the itching and fever of the scalp, which is the great cause of people losing their hair.

Mr. MOORE has succeeded in being able to put this wash up in bottles without allowing it to ferment, and he will guarantee it to keep any length of time in any climate.

FOR SALE ONLY BY MOORE & Co., VARIETY STORE, Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, 25th January, 1883. [93]

Mails.

OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS TO JAPAN, THE UNITED STATES, MEXICO, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA, AND EUROPE; VIA THE OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND ATLANTIC AND OTHER CONNECTING STEAMERS.

THE Steamship "OCEANIC," will be despatched for San Francisco, via Yokohama, on TUESDAY, the 13th March, at THREE P.M.

Connection being made at Yokohama with Steamers from Shanghai and Japan Ports. All PARCEL PACKAGES should be marked to address in full, and same will be received at the Company's Office until FIVE P.M. the day previous to sailing.

RETURN PASSAGES.—Passengers, who have paid full fare, re-embarking at San Francisco for China or Japan (or vice versa) within six months, will be allowed a discount of 50 per cent. from Return Fare; if re-embarking within one year, an allowance of 10 per cent. will be made from Return Fare. Pre-Paid Return Passage Orders, available for one year, will be issued at a Discount of 25 per cent. from Return Fare. These allowances do not apply to through fares from China and Japan to Europe.

Consular Invoices to accompany Overland, Mexican, Central, and South American Cargo, should be sent to the Company's Office, addressed to the Collector of Customs, San Francisco.

For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 50A, Queen's Road Central.

Intimations.

A. S. WATSON & CO.
INVITE INSPECTION OF A WELL
SELECTED STOCK OF
FANCY CHRISTMAS
GOODS,COMPRISING—
CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR CARDS
IN GREAT VARIETY.

SWEETS AND CONFECTIONERY.

FANCY SATIN COVERED BOXES.

CUT GLASS TOILET BOTTLES.

CHRISTMAS CARD ALBUMS.

IVORY BACK HAIR BRUSHES.

SCIENTIFIC TOYS.

ATKINSON'S, HENDRIE'S, AND LUBIN'S
PERFUMES.

&C., &C., &C.

A. S. WATSON & Co.,
CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS,
AND

PERFUMERS.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.
ESTABLISHED 1841.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

It is requested that all communications relating to Subscriptions, Advertisements, &c., be addressed to the "Manager, Hongkong Telegraph" and not to the Editor.

Letters on Editorial matters to be sent to "The Editor" and not to individual members of the staff.

Communications intended for publication must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication; but as evidence of good faith.

Whilst the columns of the Hongkong Telegraph will always be open for the discussion of questions affecting public interests, it must be distinctly understood that the Editor does not in any way hold himself responsible for opinions thus expressed.

TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertisers are requested to forward all notices intended for insertion in that day's issue not later than THREE O'CLOCK so as not to retard the early publication of the paper.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Arrangements have been made to publish The Hongkong Telegraph daily at 4 P.M. Subscribers in the central districts who do not receive their copies before FIVE O'CLOCK will oblige by at once communicating with the Manager.

MARRIAGE.

On the 22nd January, at the Church of St. Mary, Walton-on-the-Hill, Liverpool, by the Rev. T. Bee, Captain T. S. KENDERDINE, of the steamship *Patricio*, to MARY ELIZABETH, youngest daughter of the late Captain J. Cain, of the steamship *Penedo*.

DEATH.

On the 1st January, at Hamburg, H. A. KNOOP, many years resident in Shanghai, aged 52.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, MARCH 2, 1883.

True sportsmen of every shade of opinion must sincerely regret the disagreeable *contredans* which occurred at the racecourse on Saturday last, throwing a shadow over what must otherwise have been regarded as one of the best race-meetings ever held in Hongkong. The one great charm of our annual local races has hitherto been their thoroughly sporting tendency; their most prominent characteristic the entire absence of the well-known objectionable features so indissolubly associated with the national pastime at home. Occasionally little difficulties have arisen in various quarters; proceedings not altogether so straightforward and sportsmanlike as might have been desired would now and then crop up, and lead to acrimonious personalities and differences; but generally, these apparently natural concomitants of racing were arranged privately without resorting to extreme measures. It would not be difficult in searching through our racing records for the past ten years for anyone behind the scenes to unearth a goodly list of shady transactions, notwithstanding the lofty pedestal assumed by certain representatives of a sort of second hand goody-goody morality, which, as a matter of fact, is about the shallowest imposture of the age; but the saving-clause has always been in the practical avoidance of public scandals. And in this a wise discretion has certainly been exhibited, as racing, even in the pure atmosphere of the Far East, is mixed up with so much that is open to adverse criticism, that it is impolitic to expose its inherent shortcomings.

Racing-matters and everything connected with them are proverbially matters of opinion; but we are disposed to believe that there can only be one opinion; and that not a favorable one, as to the part played by Mr. Coxon in the grave scandals of Saturday last. There is an old Arab proverb which says that the moment a man is satisfied with himself, everybody else is dissatisfied with him; and this, we have no doubt, is the exact position

occupied at the present moment by Mr. Coxon. There is a certain class of person who, in their own opinions at least, are omniscient, and we are disposed to include the gentleman above named in this favored coterie of Admirable Crichtons. He is doubtless satisfied with the exhibitions he has made of himself; and in all Hongkong there is probably not another man of honest and independent principles, who knows anything of the subject, that holds a similar view.

It is only just to Mr. Coxon to frankly own that, during the many years he has been associated with our local race-meetings, he has, according to his lights, worked hard in what he believed to be the true interests of sport. As a Steward of the Race Fund, and occasionally both as Judge and Starter, he has shown commendable energy, although it must be admitted that the results achieved in each and all of these capacities have not been at all commensurate to his assumed pretensions; skill and experience. It is no news to state here that certain decisions of Mr. Coxon as a racing judge gave rise, and we think justly, to a good deal of adverse criticism; it has been common talk amongst jockeys for years past that his method of starting races left much to be desired. Our object in mentioning these matters, which really have little to do with the main point at issue, is merely to show that amongst practical experts Mr. Coxon is not regarded as a paragon of excellence. We have already borne testimony to his energy as a Steward, and our only regrets that such a vast fund of energy has been so misapplied. Racing tribunals are admittedly the most autocratic institutions in the civilized world; but even kind hearted, honest, testy Admiral Rous, with all his influence and experience, was not permitted to carry out the rôle of dictator to the Jockey Club. And Mr. Coxon's greatest blunder has apparently been in buoying himself up with the vain-glorious idea that he was the sun of our racing firmament and the rest of the Stewards mere satellites following in his wake. Mr. Coxon evidently overlooked the wisdom of Seneca's historical expression—*potentissimus est qui se habet in potestate*.

In the race for the Ambassador Cup on Saturday only two ponies started, Cutty Sark and Scotch Reel, the former winning after a show of a struggle by three quarters of a length. The race was a scratch affair with post entries, and an informal declaration was made prior to the start by Mr. FRASER-SMITH, the owner of Cutty Sark and joint owner of Scotch Reel, that the first named was merely sent out to prevent a walk over, his rider having received instructions to win if he could. There was no betting whatever, and little if any interest manifested in the race. A public that is ever censorious, or at least a portion of the spectators found fault with the manner in which Mr. BRANDT rode Scotch Reel, an invariable custom when a horse has the bad luck to finish second. To an ordinary observer it did certainly seem that Mr. BRANDT lay off too long, and that the stupid so-called "demon rush"—which consists of a furious manipulation of the rider's whip, arms and legs—was particularly ill timed. What is called "riding to the gallery" is always deceptive, and doubtless it was so in this instance. It was palpable that both jockeys were hard at work all the way down the straight, and when it was remembered that Scotch Reel had never once got near the front throughout the meeting, and that the time, 3.38 for a mile and a half, was better than ever he had previously accomplished, the inference that the superior animal won was not, under all circumstances, an unreasonable one. However, we are quite willing to allow that to remain a matter of opinion.

Previous to the start Mr. Coxon had raised some feeble objection, which was promptly set aside. After the finish Mr. Coxon made the best of his way to the weighing room, and in what we may describe as, a fit of virtuous indignation, immediately commenced a very powerful oration to his brother Stewards and the public. That is to say the public crowded round the weighing room, and as the speaker's tones were pitched in a key familiar to the members of the old volunteer corps, he had an attentive and amused audience. As a detailed report of a discussion that ensued between Mr. Coxon and Mr. FRASER-SMITH was published in our issue of last Monday, it would serve no useful end to reproduce it here, the more especially as it reflects very little credit on either of the principal actors. So far as Mr. Coxon is concerned, no censure could be too severe for his most reprehensible conduct. A prominent official of the Race Fund to act in the manner he did could only suggest complete ignorance of racing-law, an ungovernable temper, or an even less excusable cause. Whether there was anything irregular in the race for the Ambassador Cup, or not, does not in any

way affect this part of the question. If an offence were committed, an easy remedy was in the hands of any one of the Stewards. It is clearly laid down in the Rules of Racing, as passed by the Jockey Club, that a Steward has the privilege of lodging objections. But instead of availing himself of the proper remedy, Mr. Coxon was injudicious enough to forget what was due to his own position, to his colleagues of the Race Fund, and to the owner of Cutty Sark, by making offensive and uncalled for aspersions, and by using language which could not possibly be tolerated or overlooked. For the regrettable scene in the weighing room Mr. Coxon's indiscretion—not to use a harsher term—was therefore solely responsible.

After the Mafoos Race, Mr. Coxon adopted the course he should have followed in the first instance. He handed in a written protest to the Clerk of the Course, of which the following is said to be a correct copy:—

H. J. H. TRIPP, Esq.,
Clerk of the Course,
Hongkong.

SIR,—I beg herewith to enter a protest against Mr. R. F. Smith taking the "Ambassador" Cup run for this day, with "Cutty Sark." He Mr. Smith declared to the Stewards that the Ponies "Scotch Reel" and "Cutty Sark" were to run on their merits the best to win (there being only two started for the above race)—such was not the case, as "Scotch Reel" (Mr. O. Brandt) was pulled throughout the race till almost the last ten lengths.

I informed Mr. Smith in the weighing room after the race that I had never seen a worse case of roping and that it was a disgraceful affair from start to finish, viz. the conduct of Mr. Brandt the rider of "Scotch Reel"—he answered me in most insulting language stating that I told a lie if I applied anything disgraceful to him.

As regards my charge against Mr. Oscar Brandt I am fully prepared to substantiate it. He also after the racing was over used very powerful language towards me.

It is with the deepest regret that I bring this matter before the Stewards of the Hongkong Races and I beg to leave the case, as it now stands, in their hands.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
(Signed) A. COXON.

Hongkong, 24th February, 1883.

Had the above protest been lodged at the proper time, Mr. Coxon would have been perfectly justified in his procedure, although the offensive wording of his complaints, and the assumption, of the guilt of the gentlemen he was accusing of grave offences, were not in keeping with his position as a Steward. However, technically the protest was invalid. According to section 3 of rule 38 all objections relating to matters occurring in a race must be made within a quarter of an hour after the finish. As Mr. Coxon's objection to Cutty Sark was not lodged within the specified time, according to racing law, the Stewards had no power to entertain it. But even presuming that the protest had been in order, there was not a scintilla of evidence on which the Judge's verdict could have been disturbed. Mr. Coxon made some absurd references in the weighing room about three starters representing opposing interests being necessary to make a race, apparently forgetting that not so long ago Strathavon won the Bankers' Plate from a solitary opponent, Dibs, Midlander, the Subscription Challenge Cup from a stable companion, Black Diamond, and that only at this meeting Driving Cloud had won the Exchange Plate from the two stable companions Prejudice and Tajmahal. And many other similar cases, well-known to Mr. Coxon, might easily be quoted to show on what flimsy grounds his protest was based.

We do not propose dealing at present with the complaints contained in the above protest against the two gentlemen named therein. The injurious character of the allegations require careful consideration, and special elucidation. We therefore briefly state that the Stewards of the Race Fund, after most careful investigation and deliberation, could not sustain Mr. Coxon's damaging imputations against Mr. BRANDT, but censured the latter for using the "powerful language" he is charged with having used in his passage at arms with the former. In another article we propose dealing at some length with Mr. Coxon's protest.

TELEGRAMS.

THE EGYPTIAN EXPEDITION.

LONDON, 1st March.
The Imperial charge for the Egyptian expedition is £3,410,000, and the Indian charge is £1,140,000.

CONSERVATIVE SUCCESSES.

The Conservative candidates have been elected for Dublin county and Portarlington.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THE City of Montreal has made a claim for taxes on a church on the ground that a fair was lately held in the building for profit, whereas, to be exempt from taxation, buildings must be used exclusively for divine purposes.

We are informed by the Agents Messrs. G. R. Stevens & Co. that the steamship *Exeter*, left Sydney yesterday, for the Queensland Ports, Port Darwin and Hongkong, and may be expected to arrive here about the 28th instant.

A REGULAR Lodge of Zealand, No. 525, will be held in Freemasons' Hall, this evening at 8.30 for 9 p.m., precisely.

A LODGE of Emergency of United Service No. 1,347, will be held in Freemasons' Hall, Zealand Street, to-morrow evening, the 3rd instant, at 7.30 for eight o'clock precisely.

WHEN it was proposed in Parliament to increase the Judges' salaries, and the motion was carried by 169 to 39, Charles Townshend said that "the Book of Judges had been saved by the Book of Numbers."

A TELEGRAM was received this morning stating that the work on the Canton-Kowloon telegraph line is progressing most satisfactorily, a total of 1123 poles, covering a distance of over 46 miles, having already been erected.

CAPTAIN PHELPS of the American Navy is quoted as expressing a fear that the "United States may be involved in a war with France in a few months" over difficulties growing out of the construction of the Panama Canal. The *Daily Alta* says that the gallant Captain need not be anxious on that account, for France has her hands full at home, and the United States does not feel like fighting.

A COUPLE of the best photographs of the Royal Princes we have yet seen are now on view at Messrs. Kruse & Co.'s, Queen's Road. They were taken we understand by a well-known Sydney firm, and with their autographs, presented by the Princes to Professor Haezel-mayer, as a memento of the pleasure afforded them by the celebrated illusionist's entertainment at the Government House, Sydney, on August 31st 1881.

A CAPITAL story is told about Mazzini. While the notorious Italian agitator was in London he went out one day with an English friend and bought a lot of rusty old swords and pistols. "What on earth are you going to do with them?" asked his companion. "Nothing at all," replied Mazzini; "only when the police hear of my purchase, telegrams will be sent everywhere, and not a king or queen will sleep quietly to-night." And the Italian chuckled.

DR. CATCHART, Lecturer on Anatomy in the Edinburgh school of Medicine, gives some striking facts as to the effect of systematic exercise in expanding the chest. At a school for boys where regular exercise was compulsory, new pupils, aged fourteen, were found to have an average chest measurement of 29.3; at fifteen they measured 30.16; at sixteen, 32; at seventeen, 32.6, and at eighteen, 34.5. Pupils who had been for some time in the school measured, at the same ages, 30.6, 32.1, 34.2, 35.8, and 36.8.

A THERMOMETER was once observed in a state of violent agitation. "Why, my friend," inquired the Eight-day Clock, "why are you so perturbed?" "Because," replied the Thermometer, "I apprehend that I am no longer capable of performing my functions. At the present moment I am registering forty degrees above zero when I should be several degrees below." "Oh, no, I guess not," said the Eight-day Clock. "Yes, I am confident of it," persisted the Thermometer, "for from my position in this window I just overheard a policeman decline a drink, and it must be a cold day when such a phenomenon occurs."—*Dunfer Tribune*.

WHILE Robert Burns was at Moffat once, with Clarke, the composer, the poet called for a bumper of brandy. "Oh, not a bumper," said the musician; "I prefer two small glasses." "Two glasses!" cried Burns; "Why, you are like the lass in Kyle, who said she would rather be kissed twice bare-headed than once with her bonnet on." To one who was frugal of his wine at table, and who was standing holding up a fresh bottle, saying, "Do allow me to draw this one cork more; I ask it as a favor." "Sir," said Burns, "you hold the screw over the cork like Abraham holding the knife above his son Isaac; make the sacrifice!"—*London Society*.

A NOVEL way of sending messages by sea has been hit upon by Mr. Gundersen, Vice-Consul for Sweden and Norway at Bordeaux. The ancient bottle is always liable to breakage, and the recent pretty inventions of tin ships or buoys are found too expensive and troublesome in practice. Mr. Gundersen employs the small colored balloons made for children, which cost only a shilling a dozen and can be carried easily. He puts the message inside and throws the inflated balloon overboard. It travels before the wind, keeps the message perfectly dry and is a striking object at some distance—a great advantage as regards the chance of being picked up. One was recently tried, with a letter inside, off Dover, where one of the inventor's ships was aground, and two hours afterward the letter was posted in Dover by an unknown hand.

THE cheapest place for fruit in the civilized world is probably Valencia, in Spain. Valencia itself has 150,000 inhabitants, and boasts considerable manufactures of silk. But as the market town for immense quantities of oranges, grapes and other fruit grown in the surrounding country is some 15 miles off, a visitor there less than a month ago writes of seeing "a acres of huge wine casks and thousands of boxes of oranges awaiting shipment, a dozen or more steamers being loaded, and a great many heavily loaded carts constantly arriving to keep up the supply." The grapes are "simply marvellous," being not uncommonly as large as plums. Of course they are wonderfully cheap also. Single bunches weighing two pounds may be bought for the season for eight cents. Melons of delicious flavor will keep all the year round, and may be bought for five or ten cents each. Tomatoes and vegetables of every kind are abundant and cheap almost all the year round.

THE Emperor of Austria recently told a delegation of Jews from Presburg that he should never cease to protect them and their co-religionists against their enemies, from whatever quarter they may arise.

FROM the report of the British steamer *Canton*, Captain Jacques, we note that Chiarini's Circus troupe went from Penang to Manila in the *Canton*. We shall doubtless have the talented Chiarini booming down on us with his gorgeous show in the course of a month or two.

AMONG the Hamilton manuscripts lately sold, to the Prussians is one written in gold uncial letters on purple velvet and dating from the seventh century. It is a copy of the Gospel in Latin presented to Henry VIII by Leo X on the occasion of conferring on him the title of Defender of the Faith.

THE first conviction under the clauses of the new Italian electoral law, which relate to the conduct of the clergy, has been obtained against the cure of Peloso, Giovanni Maria Bondini. The priest has been sentenced by the tribunal of Breno to a fine of \$100 for having at the period of the late elections dissuaded people in addresses delivered from the pulp of his church, from going to the polls.

AN Indian paper states that Governor Longden, of Ceylon, summoned Arabi Pasha and his fellow exiles to his presence the other day, and asked them if they had any request, to prefer, or any complaints to make. They expressed themselves satisfied with the treatment they had received since their arrival at Colombo. The police, however, have been obliged, as a matter of protection to the exiles, to put some restraint upon the flock of natives, who desired to interview Arabi and persuade him to buy the goods that they had to offer.

WE understand that the members of the Hongkong Volunteers have invited their drill instructor, Sergeant-Major Comben, R.A., who will shortly leave here for Singapore, to meet them at the Drill Hall at 6 o'clock this evening, to receive a testimonial, subscribed for amongst themselves, as a mark of their appreciation of his valuable services to the corps. The testimonial, a handsome gold watch suitably inscribed, will, we are informed, be presented by Mr. A. Coxon, who was at one time commandant of the old corps. This is a graceful tribute to Sergeant-Major Comben, who has been stationed in Hongkong for many years, is quite an old resident in fact, and has done excellent service in the cause of the volunteers.

WE learn from our Macao correspondent that the Editor of the *Correio de Macao* was tried yesterday for libelling the Colonial Secretary, Dr. Corte-Real. The libel complained of consisted of certain remarks which appeared in the *Correio* concerning the remittances of certain articles of produce from Macao to Lisbon, implying that Dr. Corte-Real had indulged in speculations in connection therewith. Mr. J. A. Bastos, the well known advocate and a prominent writer in the *Macanese*, appeared for the prosecution, the Ex-Procurator of Chinese affairs defending the Editor of the *Correio*. The trial lasted the whole day, and resulted in the Editor being found guilty and sentenced to six days imprisonment. We hope to publish fuller details of the trial in our next issue.

THE Admiralty have the *Army and Navy Gazette* (says) dismissed a writer for contributing naval notes and news to a provincial journal. For some time past a watch had been kept at the Admiralty to detect the culprit. A certain writer being suspected, his blotting-paper was carefully preserved, and it having been found possible to read upon the blotting-paper word for word what appeared in a certain paper, the writer was summarily dismissed. The Admiralty have also expressed their serious displeasure at the course taken by Col. Howard Jones, C.B., in writing to the press to uphold the character of the battalion of Royal Marines in Egypt. Col. Jones has expressed his regret at having broken the regulations, and there the matter ends.

THE statistical report of the health of the Navy for the year 1881 has been issued as a Parliamentary paper. In this it is stated that during the period included the sanitary condition of the force was satisfactory. There was a considerable decrease in the sick rate, amounting, when compared with 1880, to 30.36 per 1,000; but the invaliding rate remained practically the same. The general death rate showed a slight decrease, but was still abnormally large, owing to the loss of life caused by the blowing up of the *Devast*, by which 144 lives were lost. The death-rate by disease alone shows a slight increase over that of 1880. The total force in the service about during the year was 72,250 officers and men, of whom 24,000 were between the ages of fifteen and twenty-five, 14,500 between twenty-five and thirty-five, 5,505 between thirty-five and forty-five, and 815 above forty-five.

A WRITER in the *Overland Mail* observes that amateur doctors may take warning from the misfortune which has befallen the Rev. J. H. Timms, who, having attempted to cure a certain girl of "something between epilepsy and epilepsy," by a dose of bitter almonds, killed her instead, and will now have to stand his trial for manslaughter. The unfortunate and needless killing, meaning, I suppose, is evidently of a nature, for his gross error, not very evidence at the inquest; and the proverb says that "at forty a man is either a fool or a physician." Mr. Timms is clearly not a physician, though it seems that he did something in the study of medicine a good many years ago, and is now, in his declining years, a physician. It must be admitted that the delicate girl, playing with almonds is quite a new idea, and, by the way, the gross error of play with poisonous drugs.

WE are very glad to learn that the extraordinary facilities which have hitherto been granted to foreign officers to visit and inspect the British naval and military establishments are now wisely to be curtailed. A code of rules for the regulation of the admission of these gentlemen to the Government military establishments has been drawn up, and is to be strictly acted upon.

THE resolution adopted unanimously by the Suez Canal Works Committee is as follows:—"The Committee having to examine the project of the directors based on the acts of concession and on the powers conferred on the board by the general meeting of shareholders held in 1882, and also a project for the creation of a parallel Canal, consider that the project of the directors will satisfy the requirements of navigation to the extent of a traffic of ten million tons, and that with further successive improvements it will enable the Canal to carry an even more considerable increase in the traffic. With regard to the creation of a parallel Canal the project deserves to be seriously studied from a practical point of view. Without mentioning the compensation which the execution of this project would naturally entail by reason of the important sacrifices the company would be required to make, a general idea of which is indicated in the minutes of the deliberations of the committee, the committee wish to establish the fact that the land at the disposal of the company for the working of the existing Canal would not suffice for the cutting of a parallel Canal and the enlargement of the ports. This consideration alone implies the necessity of negotiations previous to a more thorough study of the question. The committee desire to state that under these circumstances it cannot for the time being do more than accept in principle the idea of a parallel Canal as a charge which it would not shrink from assuming if it being recognised as of great utility for the commerce of the world—it were to present itself with just compensations. Moreover, the committee wish to add that the interests of the English navy in the navigation of the Canal are of such an important nature that the company would not contemplate entering into negotiations on that subject without the assent and support of the British Government."

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

The following is the report of the directors for the half year ended December 31st to be presented at the meeting of shareholders, which will be held at the offices of the company, No. 14, Praya Central, on Wednesday next, the 7th instant, at 3 p.m.:

To the shareholders of the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, Limited.
GENTLEMEN.—The directors have now to submit to you their report with a statement of accounts for the half year ending 31st December last.
The total revenue for the half year was \$28,523.16, and the net profit, after paying interest due and all charges amounting to \$1,174.19, was \$27,348.97.
To which has to be added the balance brought forward from last account \$1,703.00, making a total of \$29,051.97.

From which have to be deducted—
Dividend for the half year \$1,000.00
Auditors' fees \$50.00
Total \$1,050.00
Leaving available for appropriation \$28,001.97.
The directors recommend that a dividend of 4 per cent, \$1,000, be paid to the shareholders, a bonus of \$1,000 to the contributing shareholders, \$5,000 be set aside for the purchase of shares, and the balance of \$22,001.97 be carried forward to next account.
As agreed upon at the last meeting, \$25,000 of the reserve fund have been appropriated to write down the value of the American shares, and that fund has thereby reduced to \$1,000; the directors report that on this occasion they do not see their way to increase the same, as the net profits of the past six months have unfortunately been curtailed to a considerable extent through losses on the building of two steamers, without which the result would have been better than that of the previous half-year; the necessary repairs, however, have been made, and the cost of the repairs has been covered by the reserve fund, and the directors are of opinion that the reserve fund should be maintained at its present level.

A large part of the new machinery ordered from Messrs. James Watt & Co. has been put up, and is now working at the Kowloon and Whampoa Docks with very satisfactory results, and the directors feel confident that the company will be able not only to execute work in a superior manner, but to do so in much less time than formerly, and at a greatly reduced cost. All the docks, plans, and machinery are in good order, but further improvements in the dock machinery are being made, and the directors are of opinion that the building of the new dock at Kowloon has not been finally concluded, yet, but the directors expect to come to a favourable settlement with the contractor, and the work will be completed, the building of the new dock and the supply of timber for the contractors.

CANTON.

THE FOLLOWING IS THE REPORT OF THE SHAMEN MUNICIPAL COUNCIL FOR THE YEAR 1882.

The Council's financial statement for the year 1882 has been printed and placed in the hands of the rate-payers; this shows a balance in hand of \$1,241.50, under two heads of \$1,200 each.
The largest item of expenditure is of course that pertaining to the police. The efficiency of a police force is best estimated by the negative results, namely, in the well sustained immunity from robberies and disorders; the Council think the residents of Shamene have reason to be well satisfied with the manner in which the settlement is guarded by Superintendent Linchay and the twelve Chinese policemen under his control. The roads of the settlement are patrolled at all hours of the night and day, and the gates on the two bridges are guarded. In the performance of this latter duty the object is to prevent more idlers from hanging on Shamene, but at the same time to afford free access thereto to all Chinese for purposes of business or to visit their friends; in this latter point discretion is necessary, and the Council are of opinion that the individual police-men, who are selected from the best of the Chinese, will do their duty in this respect. The only extraordinary system of vegetation in the place is that of the "Moss" (Moss) which is a very common plant, and is found in great quantities in the streets and in the houses, and is a very common sight. The Council are of opinion that the Moss is a very common plant, and is found in great quantities in the streets and in the houses, and is a very common sight.

During the summer and autumn the Council had occasion to be troubled by the Mosquitoes, which are very common in the place, and are a great nuisance to the residents. The Council are of opinion that the Mosquitoes are a very common plant, and is found in great quantities in the streets and in the houses, and is a very common sight.

for many years past. There are 1,500 extra hands at work above the strength of the yard, and, notwithstanding this, some 2,000 or 3,000 men are daily working extra hours. The greatest exertions are being used to complete as rapidly as possible the two new armour-plated vessels now under construction. Nearly the whole of the established workmen in the Dockyard are working extra hours, and the Admiralty asking for an increase of wages, as it is some years since an increase was granted to the leading trades, and as the value of labour in private yards has increased. Chatham is working in conjunction with some of the other Royal yards.

The number of *Annales de l'Extrême Orient* for the present month is not a very brilliant one. The best paper for our field is one dealing with "Progrès du Génie Civil en Chine," in which the writer predicts great things in the future, and in which issue we are prepared to join with him. He also writes of the importance of connecting Peking and Tientsin with the Valley of the Yangtze by railway, and thence to Canton. Regarding the obstacles of the Hoang-ho and the Yangtze, he says there are three methods of transporting the trains, viz., by bridge, by tunnel and by ferry steamers, and leans to the latter suggestion himself as involving very slight cost compared with the other two. Amongst the miscellaneous items in the same number is a note that M. Thomson on his arrival in Saigon will institute a strict inquiry into the finances, which are said to show a deficiency. Steps will also be taken to re-establish the equilibrium.

The *Journal des Débats* contains an article by M. Henri Cordier on the Tong King question. He deals very hardly with Mah King, he says, is now turning against the French the education given him partly by French missionaries of the Society of Jesus and partly acquired in France. He does not fail to give proofs now of what utility that education has been to him. M. Cordier then deals with the question of Sulerazenty to China by Tong King, and contends that if she is a vassal she is also free to make treaties, and therefore is capable of being "a power" without any interference of China. He quotes Vattel's *Droit des Gens* in support of this theory. He then says "Nations of such opposed temperaments as France and China will never arrive at a neutral ground of conciliation. It is, then, necessary to absolutely discard the pretensions of China and anticipate its manoeuvres by prompt action."

All that she can demand of us, and which we are elsewhere disposed to accord to her, is to respect her frontiers, to facilitate her commerce, and to live with her as good neighbours.

The Notes of a Journey by Mr. Alexander Hosie through the Provinces of Kueichow and Yunnan have just been issued by the Foreign Office, in a pamphlet form. Mr. Hosie left Ch'ung-king, it would appear from the appendix, for the date is not given in the body of the work, on April 19th last, and returned to that city on the evening of June 28th. He writes in a vivid but unpretentious style, and is evidently endowed with a keen sense of humour. But the value of the notes now before us lies chiefly in the fact apparent on every page of the closeness with which Mr. Hosie has regarded the country through which he passed and the minute details he presents of its physical condition and commercial potentialities. The route lay beyond the range of hills opposite Ch'ung-king, passing Lao-ch'ang, situated in the centre of a valley full of poppy fields. An interesting account is given of the native manufacture of paper, which was being carried in large quantities from the Interior. Leaving Kailsh-chang, and tending in a southerly direction, many small villages were passed, the journey being broken at Lung-chang, between the plain and the district city of Ch'ü-chiang nothing further of the name of a village existed. Mr. Hosie noticed the silkworm feeding on the oaks in this district, but was assured that the silk produced was of an inferior quality. He was anxious to extend his investigations in every direction, and having noticed a kind of wild strawberry growing in abundance along the sides of the highway, he asked a follower to eat one as an experiment. They were well known to be "inedible," another word for poisonous, we suppose, and it is a relief to hear that Mr. Hosie stayed the man, who had raised the fruit to his mouth. His was far too valuable an existence to risk he was the cook! At Kan-shui, a village on the left bank of the Sung-kan, iron and coal were lying about in all directions. At Tai-lung-pu the proclamation regarding the riot at Ch'ung king was found prominently posted up. Poppy seems to be grown in every direction, and Mr. Hosie's account confirms what has been said of the extensive cultivation of the plant. The hills to the west of Kuei-yang Fu were uncultivated, and not a single house was seen. Anying it was poppy here again, the crop which is destined for opium, and Erh-pao was reached on market day and the produce brought in was plentiful, but An-shun-fu was the busiest place observed, but no goods of foreign manufacture were displayed—a noteworthy fact. The features of the journey throughout were much the same, and Mr. Hosie was well treated and duly escorted by the military. The itinerary is ably written, and is evidently a complete diary of the events which occurred. Yunnan Fu did not give any expectations, but the west, at Tali Fu glowing with gold, and at Kuan-tai, a Roman Catholic Missionary. It could not, however, be visited. It is impossible in our space to produce a full account of the journey, but the above will give an idea of its interesting details.

MR. HAWES ON CHINESE RELIGION.

St. James, Marylebone, was crowded to excess on Sunday, the 21st inst., the Rev. H. R. Hawes taking for his subject the religious teaching of Lao-tse, Confucius, and Meng-Tse in relation to Christianity. India, he said, was 'the Source of Thought, China of Practical Action.' In the first, all History was Philosophy. In the second, all Philosophy was History. The State established three religions—Confucianism, Buddhism, and Taoism—in China; but the national genius of Chinese thought could not be the Taoist, very systematic, and practical Confucius. The preacher then glanced at the geographical, monumental, agricultural, and social features of the Celestial Empire. Five thousand years ago, he said, the Emperor Wang prayed, "Ye O Spirits, are the ministers of Shang-Ti (the Supreme God, or Personal Heaven)—the worker, the transformer." The preacher pointed to an immense Chinese character—Ti—hanging from the pulpit and said, "Beneficial it to the famous ruler Pao-Fu Shih-chi 1150, which he obtained by subduing a whole system of barbarians." The Emperor Tang's thoughts on government were quoted contemporary with Jacob and Esau (a.c. 1700), 200 years before Moses. "Shang-Ti (God) gives the people the moral law in the heart, and gives the Sovereign to see it carried out," and similar words of King David, a thousand years after, were referred to. The corruption of these great simple ideas was brought out in connection with the lives of the great Rulers, Lao-tse and Confucius (1717), and Meng-Tse (Fourth Century, a.c.). The Confucius, according to the Royal archives, was Confucius, according to the old canon, was a Confucius, and the latter.

He found a sort of Carlyle—with little sympathy for the masses, "mostly fools," sententious, brief, and not very good-tempered. "When asked about the Ancestors, 'They are dead; their bones are dust; their words alone survive.' He ends with a truly Carlylese tirade against Cumberbund, flunkeyism, and shams. No doubt Confucius' exquisite manner, careful attire, and courtly ways grated on the rugged student. He broke out, 'Put away your stick-up looks and your self-conceit. They can do you no good. I have nothing more to tell you.' And so Lao-tse turned on his heel. The young Confucius seems to have been struck with awe. He felt the greatness of the man: "I can only liken him," he said, "to the dragon that mounts through the clouds to heaven." The preacher then quoted some fine sayings of the crabbed old philosopher on compassion, humility, and economy, high thinking, and plain living, and alluded to the striking clock of his career. An old man of past eighty, he turned his back on the ungenerous fate of a city Chai, but the gate-keeper, Yin-Hsi, arrested him and besought him, "Tao-teh-king, to write a book. He wrote the 'Lo-Teh-King,' or book of divine wisdom.—So are great men often ignored by the upper classes, but recognised by the people and posterity. We owe the great Chinese classic to the prayer of the obscure door-keeper, Yin-Hsi. Lao-tse, nearly ninety years old, then went alone out of the North-west gate of Ch'au, and was never heard of again." "He was," says his early biographer, "a superior man, and liked to be called the clockmaker of his career. He was a very different person, with an intense, edified, and almost self, in the people—in his power to teach them, with sympathetic and popular address, and refined and fascinating manner, he was cut out to be a ruler of men. He was born 551, and died 478. He was originally a small Government official in the public granaries, but also set up a school at his house, and his teaching soon attracted the sons of nobles. The Prince Lu made him a magistrate, and so extraordinary was his influence that he soon rose to be First Commissioner of the State, and Minister of Crime; but wherever he went, he was everywhere hated, and his enemies flocked to hear his wisdom; and Prince Lu's prosperity was so envied that a plot was successfully organised to seduce the Prince from his allegiance to Confucius, who at last leaves the State in disgust, and wanders through China with a few disciples. The preacher here alluded to the sage's lofty character—his rebuke to one who, when they were in deep need, suggested stealing some food—"The superior man may suffer want; the mean man alone gives way to idleness."—his description of himself, "I am a fool of words, ignorant of knowledge, forbearance, and who forgets sorrow in the joy of attainment, and who hardly has time to notice the advance of old age." May we learn, said the preacher, from this "heavenly Chinese," how to live in our Master's service, and die with our hand upon the plough! Confucius spoke little of the next life—he was absorbed with the duties of this—but his soul was reverent. When questioned on some mysteries which our clergy were wont to be glib about, he said humbly, "I don't know." When asked to pray to spirits for recovery of the sick, he uttered this fine saying, "The Governor of Confucius is constant." What had to be prayed for whose whole life is an offering to the Highest he knew and an allegiance to the eternal order of the universe? His homage was indeed not to a law or principle, rather than to a person. His system was weak in the sense of mystery—just where Buddha's was strong; and strong in its earnest care for, and belief in, this world—just where Buddha's was weak. The preacher then gave specimens of the sage's "indirect" and "pyramidal" style, which he likened to the cumulative effect produced by a Chinese pagoda of Wootz, and described its abstractions on "Good Government" and "Private Conduct." His three favourite texts were—*Conscience*, or our perception of Good and Evil; *Humanity*, or the Equity of the Heart; *Moral Courage*, or the Force of the Soul. The Doctrine of Moderation, or the "Invariable Means," ran through the whole of his system, and explained his minute attention to ceremonies. His whole life was measured—his salute, his footsteps, the fall of his robe; even his meat was cut in straight strips. At first he thought that outward conformity to Right was the chief thing for a people; but later experience taught him that the chief thing for a people to do was justice; we cannot force them to love it. If we do justice, he says, we may force them to love it. He was broken in health and sad at heart, for he could get no Government to adopt his severe and noble methods. One day his disciple Tszekum watched him pacing feebly in the sunshine with his stick behind him, and heard him mutter—

The great mortalists must crumble,
And their bones must turn to dust,
And that disease must break,
And that disease must break like grass.

"Ah!" cried his friend, "I fear the master is to be ill!" Confucius then tells him that he knows by a dream that he is soon to die. His last words are those of a weary and disappointed old man—"No wise ruler comes; no Prince invites me to be his counsellor; it is time to die." So saying, he took to his bed and died in a few days. His writings are learned through China in this day as we learn the Bible, and Tenets are raised at his honour. He remains, after 2,500 years, China's most living force. Meng-Tsen (cir. 300) was characterised by his extremely caustic and humorous application of the Confucian doctrine. He was a moralist, and several pungent anecdotes and conversations between him and his Prince were given. The sermon, which lasted an hour and quarter, closed with a reference to Chinese Buddhism, which supplied the meditation and Taoism, which yielded the spiritualistic and mystic elements of Chinese religion. Both these qualities were indispensable for forming a religion, which might be summed up as dealing with Conduct, Thought, and Aspiration.—Confucius was admirable in conduct. Buddha was sublime in thought. Christianity alone seemed to unite the two to a secret aspiration and an imperishable hope.—L. & C. Express.

MAILS EXPECTED.

THE INDIAN MAIL.

The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s steamer *Moray*, with the next Indian mail, left Singapore on the 27th ultimo, and may be expected here on or about the 5th instant.

STEAMERS EXPECTED.

The O. S. S. Co.'s steamer, *Gaton* left Singapore for this port on the afternoon of the 24th ultimo, and is due here about to-day.

The steamer *Tannadice* left Port Darwin on the 19th ultimo, and is due here about to-day.

The steamer *Glencoe*, left Singapore, for this port on the 25th ultimo, and may be expected here about to-morrow.

The N. Y. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Cynthia* left Batavia yesterday, and may be expected here on or about the 16th instant.

The steamship *Euxine*, left Sydney yesterday, for Queensland Ports, Port Darwin and Hongkong, and is due here on or about the 28th instant.

SHAM-SHAKED "INDUSTRIES" by Percy Marshall. This illustrated Pamphlet on "Perjury," etc., published at 6d., may be had gratis from any of the leading book-sellers of the World, or from JOHN GOSWELL & Co., Limited, 10, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4.

**To-day's
Advertisements.**

WANTED.

**FOR THE TELEPHONE EXCHANGE,
A YOUNG PORTUGUESE
WITH A GOOD KNOWLEDGE OF ENGLISH.
Apply at the Office**

**C. A. SCHULTZ,
Superintendent.**

Hongkong, 2nd March, 1883. [170]

HONGKONG RACES, 1882.

NOW READY, PRICE 25 CENTS:

**A COMPLETE REPORT
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THE HONGKONG RACE MEETING OF
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As only a limited number has been printed,
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Hongkong, 2nd March, 1882. [8]

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**DAVID CORSAR & SONS'
MERCHANT NAVY
NAVY BOILED
LONG FLAX
CROWN
CANVAS.
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
Hongkong, 15th June, 1881. [458]**

**HONGKONG TIMBER
YARD, WANCHAL.**

**OREGON PINE SPARS AND LUMBER
ALWAYS ON HAND.
L. MALLORY,
Proprietor,
Hongkong, 24th June, 1881. [459]**

F. BLACKHEAD & CO.

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Hongkong, 7th October, 1882. [10]**

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LUK KE SHUN,
No. 9, Gough Street.
Hongkong, 10th February, 1883. [133]

NOTICE.

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37, Tung Man Lane.
Hongkong, 12th April, 1882. [247]

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JOSE M. BASA.
No. 51, B, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL.
Hongkong, 1st May, 1882. [297]

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No. 62, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL,
HONGKONG,
Hongkong, 1st May, 1882. [298]

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Hongkong, 12th October, 1882. [691]

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Hongkong, 4th April, 1882. [207]

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Hongkong, 6th April, 1882. [214]

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HONG KONG.
Hongkong, 4th April, 1882. [211]

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Hongkong, 1st January, 1883.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

In deference to the wishes of a large number of subscribers, we have determined on and from MONDAY, July 24th to issue the "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" SPECIAL ADVERTISEMENT SHEET at NOON instead of as at present. Several important alterations will also be made in the price of the sheet. In addition to the usual shipping information all the interesting items of late news, such as telegrams, local occurrences, &c., will be published. A special report of share and other important business up to 11.30 A.M. will appear daily in the SPECIAL ADVERTISEMENT SHEET. Advertisements for morning sheet, which are inserted without extra charge, must be handed in not later than 11.30 A.M. The SPECIAL ADVERTISEMENT SHEET is issued GRATIS to all the Mercantile and Shipping Houses, Chinese, English, and Agents of public steamers, and in the Free and Cheap Advertising Medium in the Colony.

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" OFFICE
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Intimations.

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N.B.—Note the address.
THE GOLDEN SCISSOR,
No. 13, Fottinger Street,
Hongkong, 8th December, 1882. [797]

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Hongkong, 23rd August, 1882. [4]

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Hongkong, 2nd October, 1882. [6]

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Hongkong, 2nd November, 1882. [12]

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No. 112, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.
Hongkong, 16th May, 1882. [347]

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Hongkong, 16th October, 1882. [700]

SPECIAL NOTICE.

TO ADVERTISERS.

SHIPPING FIRMS, INSURANCE COMPANIES, COMMERCIAL HOUSES, AND ADVERTISERS generally are informed that arrangements have now been completed to issue daily in connection with all ADVERTISEMENTS INSERTED IN THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH." SPECIAL ADVERTISEMENT SHEET FREE OF CHARGE.

As the scale of charges in the Hongkong Telegraph, which has a guaranteed circulation of FIVE HUNDRED COPIES, is so low, and as the advertisement is directed to the many advantages of this Journal as a General Advertising Medium, and the support of the Mercantile Community and the public generally, it is hereby

